TERMs-Daily Paper seven dollars per annum;

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. Fifteen Days Later from Europe. The royal mail steamship Acadia, Captain Harrison, arived at Boston on Saturday morn-

ing, at a quarter past 8, in 16; days from Liver-In the list of passengers by the Acadia, we notice the name of Ashbel Smith, Texian Charge

The Great Western arrived on the 28th ult., in 132 days from New York, and the Hiberoia on the 28th, in 122 days from Boston. The splendid new steamship Cambria is advertised for this port

d'Affaires at Paris.

on the 4th of January, 1845.

The Great Western, from New York 9th ult. The Great Western, from New York 9th ult., made her passage in less than 14 days, and carried out the news of the election of Mr. Polk. A different result had been anticipated. "No country in the world," says the European Times, "puzzles the political economist and the speculators in abstract theories, so much as the United States. It is an enigma. People here see the Union daily going ahead, increasing in all the elements of national prosperity, abounding in all that constitutes wealth and greatness, and yet hardly a day passes that its speedy ruin is not predicted.

Mr. Polk's success has not been favorably received in England. He is a new man, his name is strange to our ears, as until recently it was to those of his own countrymen—and the English love not new names nor new men. A large party-the free trade party-rejoice in Mr. Polk's election, because they believe he will popularize the Tariff, and place the commerce of the two countries on a more liberal and satisfactory ba-sis—if he can." The London Times is particularly lackrymose in its comments upon the de-feat of Mr. Clay and his party—especially the stand taken on the occasion "by the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia."

The Paris papers are full of remarks on the newly eleved President of the United States .-The Journal des Debats is by no means satisfied with the turn the election has taken; and, taking up the Whig panic cry of "ruin! ruin!" echoes t most lustily in all its changes and variations. The opposition papers, on the contrary, rejoice at the success of Mr. Polk. The Presse declares, that although it does not usually mix itself up with the domestic polities of foreign countries, cannot help congratulating France upon the failure of Mr. Clay, and the success of Mr. Polk. The decision of both England and America on the decision of both England and America on the two great questions of Texas and Oregon, will be looked forward to, says the Press, with great anxiety by the whole political world.

Parliament is further prorogued by proclamation from Dec. 12 to February 4, then to assem-

ble "for the despatch of business."
On the 28h of November, Sir Henry Pottinger was sworn as a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. il, and took his seat at the Board.

It will be seen that the Cotton Market was in a

very depressed state, there being a very general desire on the part of large holders to sell. Trade at Manchester cominues brisk, and there are no stocks of either goods or yarns, notwithstanding this is what is called the dull season, when spinsters have usually had to accumulate stock. The iron trade is most animated, and even at this, usually the dullest season of the year. The American provision trade continues to form : n important branch of commerce, every day adding to its growth. The imports of cheese have been and the quality of the article is much approved by the English palate. The Government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum, half East India and West India, has been taken by one

Money is likely to become much more abundant, owing to the Bank of England having reduced the rais of interest on loans to 24 per cent. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not of a very favorable character, still there is a good business going forward in the more imtant branches of trade, and workmen are tolerably well employed. Freights are in much the same state as at the sailing of the last packet— somewhat dult, and in the rates no alteration.

Mr. O'Connell has returned to the Irish Metro-

polis tell of health and vigor. On his way, he has been feasted at Limerick, entertained at a sumptuous dinner, which was graced by the pre-sence of hundreds of ladies, eight members of Parliament, two Bishops, large numbers of the Clergy, and nearly eight hundred gentler took place in the Theatre. The speech of the guest was marked by those peculiar characteristies of O'Conneli's eloquence—a strange mixture of fun and pathos, humor and drollery, which may be said to form elemental portions of the Irish character. O'Conneil's speaking is, beyond that of most men, calculated to keep awake the sympathics of his countrymen.

The attention of the daily press continues to be

fixed upon the termination of the treaty with Brazil, the retaliatory process of the country, and the consequences involved in it.

Attention continues to be fixed upon the feverish state of Spain, the fitful transactions of which show symptoms of that smouldering volcano that every day threatens to break forth and reduce the elements of society to chaos. Zurbano has been obliged to abandon the field and take refuge in flight. But this insurrection, although unsuccessful, is only one of the signs of the diseased state of the country. The old Carlist may yet prove an "ugly cu-tomer" to Narvacz. The trial Mr. BARNARD having interposed an objection. But this insurrection, although unsucof Prim has ended, as every one anticipated it would, in his conviction. He has been mildly dealt with; his life has been spared, and he is to be immured for six years in a fortress.

The Russians, so far from being able to put down those hardy mountaineers, the Circassians

—a work in which they have been so fruitlessly engaged for many years, and which has cost theu much blood and treasure-are in a fair way of being themselves put down in that quarter. The spirit which animates freemen, fighting for their homes and liberty, is, it would seem, when put to its tension, capable of achieving what would otherwise appear to be beyond human it was said that M. de Logan, recently Consul

General of France at Tunis, was to go to China as Consul General.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY IN LONDON.-The banking house of Messrs. Rogers & Co., in which the poet of memory, Mr. Samuel Rogers, is a partner, has been the scene of one of the most astounding robberies on record. The iron subjects in the health and the same and the subjects in the health and the same are same are same as a same are same as a same are same are same are same as a same are s safe in the banking house was plundered on the night of Sunday the 24th, of notes and specie exceeding forty thousand pounds. It is customary for a clerk to watch over the safe on Sunday, and another during the night. One of the partners being at home on the day of the robbery, the clerk, in attendance, asked permission to go out a few hours, which was granted. The partners, of whom there are four, have each, it seems, a key of the sale, and it is supposed that one of them in the hurry of business, left it in the lock, for, when the safe was opened on the Monday morn-ing, there appeared to have been no violence used, although the robbers had taken some pains to get at a box in the safe containing securities. A re-ward of £3,000 has been effered for the discovery nays 62. of the perpetrators, and the Queen's pardon is secured to any of the robbers, giving such evidence, as may convict the offenders. The notes were stopped at the Bank of England, and measures were taken to prevent the notes from passing on the Continent.

Princess Sophia Matilda, in the 72d year of

her age, died at Blackheath on the 3d inst. She was sister to the late Duke of Gloucester, and on-ly daughter of Prince William Henry, brother of George III.

A letter from Warsaw says that four fortresses in Russian Poland have cost 300,000,000 francs Queen Victoria has sent three carriage dogs of great beenty as presents to King Frederick William of Prussia.

The King of the French has sent £200 to be distributed this winter among the poor of Windsor. Thorwaldsden's statue of Byron, excluded from

the sacred precincts of Westminster, is about to be creeted in the Cemetery of Kensal Green. The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record.

The British Cabinet, it is said, contemplates a complete change in the Government of India,

which will extinguish the political power of the East India directors.

It is stated in a London paper, that the agitation of repeal has cost the people of Ireland, in twelve months, the sum of £121,364, of which 56,000 dollars, were devoted to the personal and private uses of Mr. O'Connell.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 3.—The Cotton Market is extremely dull and depressed, more so than at any period for some time past. Holders are anxious to push off their stocks on anything like fair terms, there is consequently an

abundant supply for buyers to choose from, abundant supply for buyers to choose from, and prices are fully 1d per lb. lower than the quotations of Friday last. Fair Uplands may now be purchased at 4d.; fair Mobile 41; and Orleans at 51d. The sales on Saturday comprised 4,000 bales, on Monday 4,5000, and 4,000 bales

cline was, however, attended by an increased demand; and, on the receipt of further advices by the Great Western, the market assumed a more favorable aspect, and prices again rallied f. 1 to 2. Prices are now firm. The sales of the past forting that the sales of the sales of

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS--24 Ses. Monday, Dec. 23, 1844. IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of John Tyler, Jr., which, on motion of Mr. HUNTINGTON, was rdered to be printed. Mr. ARCHER presented a petition for a change

in the naturalization laws.

Mr. ASHLEY presented the petition of -Shannon for compensation growing out of losses sustained by French spoliations. He also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill at an early day for the repeal of the law providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. BERRIEN handed in a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives providing for the election of electors of President and Vice President with a mandances.

Vice President, with amendments. Mr. CHOATE reported back a bill, with amendments, in reference to French spoliations; also one calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the amount of revenue refunded to various individuals, to whom, and on what grounds; one also concerning the land claims of Stephen Steel and others, and one of the same character in behalf of Wm. Fisher.

Mr. BERRIEN reported back a resolution respecting the purchase of certain laws of the United States, with a recommendation that it be accepted.

The Sub-Treasury bill, which passed the The Sub-Treasury bill, which passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last, was reported to the Senate by Mr. McNulty, its clerk.
Mr. BERRIEN offered a resolution calling on the President of the United States for information as to what course has been adopted by the head of the State Department, to ascertain from our agents abroad the number of paupers which foreign governments are annually in the habit of sending to the United States, and a copy of all such information which may be in possession of that Department, and what means have been adopted by the government to discover and remove such from the country.

Mr. TAPPAN gave notice of a motion in re-

gard to the future disposition of the Smithsonian

Mr. HUNTINGTON reported back from the committee on Commerce the resolution to it cal-ling for information as to the number of iron steamboats now in commission for the use of the revenue service; the number building; price of construction; and the names of contractors, and where building; and whether the latter would be as serviceable to the United States as those now Also, a joint resolution explanatory of an act

making provision for revolutionary claims; read the third time. Mr. ARCHER presented a petition in relation

o the public lands. Mr. MERRICK gave notice of his intention introduce several bills at an early day, provid-ing for an extension of mail intercourse by steam power between foreign ports and those of the U. States; also, one providing for the right of the Post Office Department to control the business of transporting the mail over railroads in the U. States. After which, the Senate went into an Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. A. V. BROWN, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to establish a territorial government in the Oregon territory, with several amendments; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union, and ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, the rules were suspended for one hour, that gentlemen might have an opportunity to give notice of their intention to introduce bills, that gentlemen who have already given notice might bring them before the House, and that committees be called for reports. THE REIRS OF ROBERT PULTON

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee of Claims, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Fulton; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. [The balance due to the heirs is stated to be \$100,000.] On motion of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, ten

thousand copies of the map of Texas, not to ex-ceed twelve cents a piece, were ordered to be plies

MILEAGE. Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill, that from and after the fourth day of March, 1845, mileage shall be computed according to the most direct mail route from Washington to the residences of the respective members. He stated, that under the present law, members residing not fifty miles apart often showed a discrepancy in their accounts of from one to two hundred miles. The bill now reported would remedy this defect; and he trusted that it would now be put upon its passage. In order to prevent it from going over, he moved the previous question; which was seconded, after a brief conversation as to whether the bill could now be aisposed of in the manner indicated—the rules having been suspended, it was contended, for the purpose of intro-

ducing bills, and not to pass them. The bill was, however, ordered to be engrossed

NEWSPAPERS PREE OF POSTAGE. On motion of Mr. REDING, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the transmission, free of postage, of newspapers within the limits of the several Congressional Districts in which they are printed.

Mr. W. HUNT submitted a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, that the President shall be ineligible of total exclusion." It cannot be true. We canroposing an amendment to the Constitution of to re-election for a second term, which was refer-red to the Com rittee on the Judiciary.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Mr. PRATT introduced a joint resolution, to secure a more perfect accountability of the pub-lic property; which was read a third time and

A large number of reports were made, and reolutions calling for information on a variety of subjects, agreed to.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL presented a memorial, asking for the abolition of slavery in the United States, and for a change in the Constitution to appropriate the public lands to compensate those who may suffer by such a measure.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to lay the memorial on the table; and
Mr. ADAMS thereupon called for the yeas

and navs. They were taken, and the result was-yeas 117,

So the memorial was laid upon the table. A resolution regulating the pay of the officets of the House, was laid upon the table—yeas 93, ONE HOUR RULE.

Mr. DUNCAN gave notice that he will tomorrow introduce a resolution to repeal the rule which limits the remarks of a member in debate to one hour. DUTY ON SALT.

upon the table; ayes 71, noes 58. ADJOURNMENT. Mr. HENLY submitted a resolution, so to

mend the rules that it shall not be in order to adjourn on any day before four o'clock, except by a vote of two-thirds; but, objection being made, it lies over.

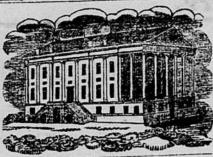
A motion was made, that, when the House adurn, it adjourn till Thursday; thereupon The yeas and nays were called for, but were The question was then taken, and the motion

And the House adjourned till Thursday next.

N CHANCERY.-VIRGINIA :- In Hanover Circuit Superior Court, October 12th, 1844. Martha Ann Harris, Barbara W. Kelly, and Plaintiffs:

Charles P. Goodall, Executor of Henry King, deccased, and other Defendants:

Among other things decreed, the said Court doth further adjudge, order and decree, that the defendant, Charles P. Goodall, Executor of Henry King, deceased, do render before Commissioner John Shore a further account of the rents and profits of the Real Estate of Henry King, and of his transactions as Executor of the said King; and that the said Commissioner do, by advertisement, for two months, in one or more of the newspapers in the city of Richmond, require the creditors of Henry King, deceased, to appear before him, and exhibit their claims against the said



RICHMOND, VA.

Wednesday Morning, December 25.

NATURALIZATION AND NATIVISM. The Richmond Whig, in the true spirit of bigotry and Federalism, is making war upon the naturalization of foreigners. He will admit them into the country, forsooth, generous man! but they shall not hereafter, participate with us in the political rights of citizenship. He is kindenough o open the door and admit them into the hallbut they shall not be permitted to sit down at the tables—they shall be dependants, retainers, serfs, but not citizens or freeemen. They shall be taught to consider their native country as their taught to consider their native country as their only country, and in case of war or contention between our own country and their country, we shall have thousands, tens of thousands, and according to its statistics, hundreds of thousands annually, and several hundreds of thousands permanently, planted in the very midst of us without being called upon to take up arms in defence of our country. Arms in defence! Why, according to the policy of the Whig, they will either ing to the policy of the Whig, they will either have to be driven away, under another Alien Act of another Adams, or, remain here like spies, or suspected traitors, with feelings vibraing between their native country and the U. Such is the enlightened policy of the Richmond

Whig, of its rulers and its satellites. We may, if it be necessary, take up this subject, and show the ill-starred consequences of this bigotted doc-trine. We shall demonstrate the error of its theory, and the mischiefs of its practice. For the present, we content ourselves with stating, historically, that the counsels of the Richmon I Whig are ultra Federal-that it is worse even than the nfamous practice of John Adams's Federal Administration-and that, whilst it adopts the spirit forth by that traitorous cabal of Northern Federalists

The Richmond Whig goes the whole as to all political privileges. It is kind enough to admit "the wretched and outcast of Europe into our portals," but it would henceforth deny to every foreigner the enjoyment of "political equality"—all "par-ticipation in the Government." It recommends, in its own words, an "entire exclusion" from all political rights—in other words, "the cautery and the knife." In vain, has the Constitution provided for "establishing an uniform rule of naturali-zation." The Richmond Whig, which would expunge the Veto Power, would equally sponge from the Constitution the power to regulate Naturalization.

Why, this is a bow-shot beyond the Federalists of old John Adams's Administration. They extended the period of probation from five years, (as it was under the days of Washington, and as it was restored under the days of Jefferson,) to fourteen years. Whereas, this man is for extending the probation to all eternity, for he is for abolishing the privilege of naturalization alto-

Mr. Archer and his little Clique are for extending the period of probation to twenty-one years. The Editor of the Whig, (a wiser and a better Statesman than all of them,) is for repudiating

the probationary period altogether.

His course even surpasses in Federal Ultraism the resolution of the infamous Hartford Convention. Their recommendations was as follows: No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor of teepresentatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States." This proscription goes only to exclude them from eligibility to any civil office under the United States. They could not hold office, but still they were admitted even by the Hartford Convention to exercise some political rights of a Citizen. They might have at least the right of voting for others, (though their argument goes further, even to the extent of the Whig.) But the Richmond Whig ap-plies at once "the cautery and the knife." They are cut off from all political rights—from cut off from all political rights-from "participation in the Government." They to be treated like the "howers of wood or drawers They shall pay taxes-(not serve of water." under arms, because we would not trust them)they may breathe our air, tread our soil, bask in our sun, but no time shall obtain for them the privileges of freemen. Outcasts they are, and outcasts they are doomed to continue, in this free, tolerant and liberal country-"the asylum of all the oppressed.

But we forbear for the present. We appeal to the liberal counsels of Thomas Jefferson, in his first message. We appeal to the uniform policy to France, to England, to Russia herself, all of whom in the days when the extent of their unoccupied territory bore a larger proportion to the extent of their population, invited the foreigner to settle on their shores.

We must deny the declaration of yesterday's Whig, that it "knows many (of the naturalized not believe that any citizen who has been naturalized under our laws is so selfish and contracted in his views, as to shut out from other foreigners the very blessings which he has been permitted to enjoy in our favored land. It would only show that instead of his opinion being entitled to the slightest weight, he himself would be unworthy of the privileges which he now enjoys under our laws. Is it not possible, if such a nondescript exists, that he should reflect but for one inoment: "Had this rule prevailed from the days of Washington, or of Adams, where should I be now?—Certainly, I would not now be a naturalized citizen myself—nor would I have the power now of voting against the entire exclusion of men, who are just as worthy of enjoying the blessings of American institutions, as myself." The Richmond Whig has only to go another step further, and consummate a doctrine, which is a stain upon the civilization of the age itself, and a dis grace to our wise and liberal institutions. He had better insist upon cancelling the certificates of citizenship which have already been made— Nantz, drive out all who were not fortunate enough to be born here, and banish to other countries the enlightened artists, merchants, lawyers, and ministers of modern times. Our country was once honored by the emigration of so many distinguished men who fled from France, upon the Revolution. Why might not the demented Whig recommend a similar edict to ourselves. Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and
Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting
a bill to repeal the duty on Salt; and it was laid the face of all who may hereafter come to this "happy land." But such, Whigs of Virginia, is

your counsellor, oracle, and guide ! We are aware, that in some parts of the country, the Whigs are seeking an affiliation with the Native American Party. They anxiously sought their co-operation during the late campaign. They purchased their support in Phila-delphia and New York, by abandoning their own candidates for Congress, and taking up with the candidates of the Native American Party, under an understanding that the Natives would cast their votes for H. Clay. (The mystery of the ne-gociation, if there were any at all, was at the time charged upon Mr. Archer, but he has not yet explained it.) The coalition, however, was not carried as far as the Whigs expected, nor was the coalition with the Abolitionists sufficiently successful. Both strings partially failed them, and, therefore, it is, that they are now charging their defeat to the Abolitionists and to naturalized voters-when, according to the best accounts we have received, have no adequate right to complain of either.

The abolitionists of New York would not in a body vote for Mr. Clay—but they did not vote for Mr. Polk. Why, then, blame them? One of Mr. Clay's most decided friends was lately speculatting on the causes of his defeat. "It was owing to his not coming out for Texas," (said one of his opponents.) "Not coming out for Texas! No, Sir, (replied the friend,) it was because he did not come out strong enough against it. He was writing differ-ent letters different ways, and dissatisfying the abo-

Mr. Josiah Quincy. There was no election on the first trial; what is the scheme afoot among some of the Whigs? A few days after, the Whigs were trying to pitch Mr. Quincy overboard; and the Whigs are trying to concentrate their votes upon the Native American candidate, as Mayor of Roston.

date, as Mayor of Boston.
Such are some of the Whig party; such their contracted calculating policy! They had better plunge into the Styx themselves, not even leaving the vulnerable heel itself, and change their very name and adopt new allies. We forgot, they mus, leave the heel at last exposed—For, they cannot change their Federal principles, without losing change their Federal principles, without losing ltogether their identity.

Since writing the above, we have met with the following article in the Boston Post. We re-joice, that even the Whigs of Ohio have treated with scorn any proposition to increase the period of probation. How much more indignantly will they repel the scheme of the Richmond Whig, (alias the Hartford Convention resolution inpart,) o deny the alien all the political privileges of na-

But while Congress is talking, Ohio is acting. Here is another evidence that the men of to-day, though a part of the aristocratic party, have not yet lost all regard for the principles of the great men of the Revolution. The Ohio Legislature is Whig in both branches. The following preamble and recolutions have passed both Houses: amble and resolutions have passed both Houses: amble and resolutions have passed both Houses:

"Whereas, it is believed that an effort will be made
in the present Congress to change the naturalization
laws of the United States, therefore,

"Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State
of Ohio, that it is inexpedient at this time to make any
change in the naturalization law, having for its object
an extension of the period of probation required for the
naturalization of foreigners."

WHY IS ANNEXATION DELAYED?

The "Constitution" of Washington pertinently asks, "Why is Annexation delayed?" The U. States are independent-so is Texas. She is independent (as the Globe demonstrates) both de pure and de facto. The consent of Mexico is, therefore, not wanting. Why should it be delayed on her account? The consent of Great Britain is not necessary. Why delay it on her account?

Why delay it on any consideration?
We go for action, immediate action. We disdain the doubtful, dangerous policy of procrasti-nation. We go for annexation, immediate annation. We go for annexation, immediate annexation. The people have expressed their wishes for it, (as Mr. Wentworth declares,) and the voice of the people ought to be carried out. Why delay it? We are happy to see the Democratic press in various quarters declaring for itof the vile Hartford Convention, it goes even fur-ther in its requisitions than the Resolution, set than the Democratic press of Virginia. They speak with such emphasis upon the subject, that we beg to enforce our recommendations by their more powerful accents. The following are the first extracts which are within our reach

[From the Washington Constitution.] Is it not wonderful, after the whole nation has been agitated upon the question of annexa-tion, and after the public will has been announced with a unanimity unprecedented in regard to any other public measure, that its professed friends should disagree in the mode, or throw obstacles in the way, of its early consummation The Whigs then:selves, released from its influences on the Presidential question, are, many of them, now ready to go for annexation. Some of their leading presses have announced them-selves in favor of it. The New York Courier and Enquirer concludes one of its articles upon the subject with the following sentence:

"Having thus, as we think, demonstrated the aportance of T was to the United States, and that it is a duty which we alike owe to ourselves and the cause of philanthropy, to admit her into the Union when we do so with honor, we shall tomorrow enggest a mode of arriving at so desira-

The New York Express, too, and other Whig ground, that it will operate favorably upon the gradual abolition of slaver. This was one of the arguments of its earliest original friends.— And it has always been insisted that Texas would be the door through which the negro race of the United States would ultimately pass, and amalgamate with the races and castes of the South, where there is but little or no prejudice upon the subject of color. The Courier "thinks it has demonstrated the importance of Texas to the United States;" the Express urges it upon the ground of philanthropy and good policy; the Whig presses in various directions are express-ing like sentiments; the whole country has de-manded it, and are anxiously awaiting final action by Congress, with whom the matter now rests-and yet final action is delayed. The peorests—and yet final action is delayed. The people are beginning to ask, why is this? What hinders immediate annexation? Why do their tails as possible, and entirely free from unconstiagents hesitate? The absolute right of Texas shall have neither the right of being eligible to and the United States to consummate their union, office, or of electing others to office. They are annexation has ever doubted. All the arguments about the de jure and the de facto rights of Mexi-co to Texas, are worse than idle. We have demonstrated, heretofore, that Mexico, under her present Government, never had any right, de jure or de facto, to the soil, people, or gavernment of Tex-as. She entered the confederation of Mexico as an independent sovereignty. When that confederation ceased to exist, her obligations to it ceased also. She owed no allegiance to the military usurpation established upon the ruins of that contederation. In her sovereign right she deof our laws, (excepting only the bigotted age of clared herself independent of it, and with her sep-old John Adams.) We appeal to the language of our forefathers in their Declaration of Independence. We appeal to a less weighty but a ever since. And, when she stretches out her hand modern authority—the Clay Club House of the City of Richmond—who adopted a resolution only a few weeks ago, repudiating and denouncing our receiving her. Still the question recurs, why the new-fangled doctrines of the Native Americans. We appeal to every liberal and enlightened Whig against this outrageous innovation.—We appeal to the wise examples of all the old world—to France, to England. To Russia herself all of of the treaty—the whole country demands annex-ation, and yet the measure is made to wait on the caprice or the prejudices of a few of its pretended friends. How long this will be tolerated by the American people, remains to be seen.

[From the Lynchburg Republican.] Annexaton. - The great question of Texas annexation is about to be brought to a head. The people are for it, the Administration is for it, and Texas is for it, and it now only remains to be determined whether the United States has the firmness to do what her interest and safety imperiously require her to do; or whether, with a cra-ven spirit, she will yield to the menaces of Great Britain and Mexico, or be restrained by the power of domestic faction from consummating this imostponed, and the future destinies of the nation hang upon its determination. The "golden mo-ment" has arrived, and it will be madness and folly to escape. Why should we not accomplish this great and desirable event? Why should we not now increase our power, enlarge our prosperity and secure our safety? Shall we refrain because Great Britain protests against it? The very fact that Great Britain, our jealous rival and uncoinpromising enemy, is solicitous to prevent it, is a powerful argument to prove its importance and value. She sees how much it will add to our exhibiting the terms on which we are willing to power and interest, and how far it will place our unite with Texas. But suppose there be any subinstitutions beyond the reach of foreign hostility. Should we refrain Lecause Mexico is opposed to it and threatenes us with war? This would be dastardly and disgraceful. Mexico, as a matter dastardly and disgraceful. Mexico, as a matter of policy, may oppose the annexation, but as a matter of right she has no more right to interfere Bills enough to be submitted, (perhaps in toof nations, is as independent as Mexico herself, and is possessed of the same attributes of sovereignty.

As independent and sovereign powers the time. As independent and sovereign powers, the U.S. and Texas have the right to treat for and unite themselves under a common government, and abide a common destiny. It may be a matter of policy with the Mexican Government to prevent this addition to the power and influence of an already powerful neighbor; but it is certainly not a matter of right. The annexation is not, and cannot be just cause of warts. Maries and cannot be just cause of warts. not be just cause of war to Mexico; much less to annexation? Can the two Senators from Virgithat little sea-girt Island, which is seeking to establish its dominion and power in every quarter of Berrien, and Mangum, &c., &c.? the world. Su h a war would be unjust and the apprehension that it would be unjustly made, should not deter us from doing what our interest and safety require us to do, and which, upon every principle of national law, we have a right todo. We are pleased to see that Congress has more dupon this subject so early in the session; a sure indication that it means to act finally, speedily and decisively; and we hope that the success of the measure will not be hindered or delayed by any rivalry between its friends, who shall be regarded its chief and most efficient patron. We do not like Mr. Benton's bill, because it imposes restrictions incompatible with the sovereignty of the States in relation to their domestic institutions, one drop of its water—one inch of its soil—to any and in violation of the French treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana. Moreover, it will be as mischievous as the ill-starred Missouri Compro-that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should mise, which is rapidly subjecting the South to a relentless and unmitigated tyranny. Let these new States come in untrammelled, except as to a Republican Constitution, and leave the subject of slavery to their own regulation. We earnestly hope that before the present session closes, this great event will have been consummated, and

Texas safely reposing in the bosom of her sister Republic. 4.000 bales, on Monday 4,5000, and 4,000 bales were sold this day.

For American Provisions we quote as follows:
For American Provisions we quote as follows:
India beef in bond 70s, per tierce; Prime mess pork 44s. to 52s. 6d, per bbl; hams 40s. to 42s. pork 44s. to 52s. 6d, per bbl; hams 40s. to 42s. PHILIP B. WINSTON, C. C.

Commissioner's Optice, 1 flower of the Ministry and destination for the Committee on Schools, a per beef prime in the standard of the Committee on Schools, a per beef prime in the standard of the demands throughout the past place in the city of Richard of the demand throughout the past place in the received for the demands throughout the past place in the received for the demands throughout the past place in the received for the demands throughout the past place in the received for the demands of the demands throughout the past place in the received for the demands throughout the past in the demands throughout the past in the demands throughout the past in the formal was offered by good, and a fair amount of month was offered by good, and a fair amount of month was offered by good, and a fair amount of month was offered by good, and a fair amount of month was offered by good, and a fair amount of month was offered by good, and a fair amount of month was offered by good, and a fair amount of month was offered by good, and a fair amount of the demands of the world, by their precipilating of covernment. Practically free and independent of the world of the [From the Fredericksburg Recorder.]

ty of 61,000 seeks to mingle with all our legisla-tive acts, against propriety, reason and the Con-stitution; and which, therefore, ought not to be regarded—and every consideration of prudence, policy, justice and patriotism, seems to demand the re-union at the earliest practicable moment. Texas is a country, conceded to be rich in all the elements of national wealth and prosperity. As an integral part of the Union, she will greatly enhance the value of its exports, and at the same time afford a most valuable market for the mechanical and agricultural productions of the North and West. As a separate sovereignty, she would be a most formidable competitor of the South in the exportation of our staple products, and, in obedience to the stern laws of trade, rather than the promptings of sympathy, she must necessarily patronize these who purchase of her.— As a dependency of Great Britain, to which state her own necessities, or the subtle diplomacy of our maritime rival, may ultimately bring her, she

would be the foothold of a foe, potent in war, and supercilious and encroaching in peace.

But is she free? Is she of age? Has she a right to dispose of herself according to her own pleasure? If so, what deference is due either to Mexico or England? If not, let Mexico set her price and let it be paid; for Texas, once ours, and always ours in sympathy—cannot be reliminated. quished. On this subject, we have prefixed the opinion of Daniel Webster, for which, some may still entertain a respect, which we confess we cannot feel. When he penned the paragraph above, it was his interest to speak right; and we must do him the justice to say, that, unlike some other modern statesmen—he does not knowingly do, what reason, patriotism and interest, all inter-dict. If Texas does not exhibit all the "external signs" of independence, then no nation under Heaven can. Never Mexico's by right—her's in no sense after the abrogation of the Federal compact, and the establishment of military despotism by Santa Anna-and especially not her's after the tyrant's defeat and capture at San Jacinto,-after eight years of uninterrupted peace,-after the nations of the world had formally acknowledged her freedom-she has a much clearer right to transfer herself to us, than Mexico to stipulate the terms of such transfer. Under these cit cumstances, it would be unworthy the honor and dignity of our Government to look one inch ahead to consequences, when it is once satisfied that policy demands, and honor does not forbid,

immediate annexation.

We regret to see that this measure, so eminently wise and patriotic-so clearly demanded by the voice of the American people—is likely to be postponed; and that too, by its friends; not that they are less sensible of its importance, but be-cause they differ as to the mode of its accomplishment. Some few restless spirits seem willing to revive the old feud of the Montagues and the Canulets, and to involve the coming administration in the ferocious meles. We suffer them now to pass without censure or reproof; but when the measure comes up for final action, let the terrible retribution of popular vengeance fall upon the heads of those who dare to embarrass an Administration, more clearly and strongly instructed than any of its predecessors.

[From the Hartford Times.]
TEXAS—SENATOR BENTON'S BILL.—Two pro positions for legislative action on the subject of Texas, have been introduced into the Senate.— One of them, Mr. McDuffie's, is a resolution incorporating the provisions of the rejected treaty—the other is a bill for a public act, by Mr. Benton. The first having been acted upon by the Ser.ate, will not be likely to be approved by that body at the present time, though less objectionable as the joint act of Congress, than as an executive treaty.

Mr. Benton's proposition is that which he submitted last summer.

Although we think undeserved censure was bestowed on Mr. Penton by some, for the stand which he took on the treaty, he is not, we apprehend, doing justice to himself and the great quespapers, are also coming out in favor of annexa-tion. The Express places it emphatically on the and some of the principal European powers have declared, independent, why should we open negotiations with Mexico as to our treaties compacts with this independent State? Why negotiate with Mexico concerning the annexation or admission of Texas? If Mexico is at war with Texas, and we choose to negotiate and endeavor to bring about peace, we may do that, without connecting it with our own treaties or acts with the latter. We may negotiate with Mexico concerning boundaries, if there is a dispute; but there is no propriety, but impropriety, in negotiating with Mexico for the annexation of territory of another foreign and independent State.

Texas ought unquestionably to be admitted by act of Congress, and not by treaty—but that admission should be encumbered with as few emtails as possible, and entirely free from unconsti-tutional restrictions. There are deformities in this bill that we might expect from some of the Whig Senators, but which ought not to receive the sanction and authority of Col. Benton.

[From the New York Plebeian.] We lay before our readers the Message of President Tyler. We hope that Congress will act upon its suggestions immediately. But whether they do or not, one thing is quite certain, the acquisition of Texas cannot long be postponed .-The President carnestly recommends prompt and The President carnestly recommends prompt and decisive action. In this recommendation he but reiterates the expressed will of the people. No member of the National Legislature, no matter how much he may be esteemed by the people, can sustain his high reputation with the Demo if he opposes the immediate acquisition of Texas.

Mr. Weller has introduced a joint resolution that we hope will be concurred in by a majority of

both Houses; and it so, this great national measure, of so much vital importance, will not only be acquiesced in by the American people, but by Mexico, and the whole civilized world. Annex Texas, and the braggadocio of Santa Anna will cease, and the perpetuity of our Republic will not be in imminent danger. The resolution of Mr. Weller we think less objectionable than that of Mr. McDuffie, and certainly less so than the bill of Mr. Benton. We care not who is the prime mover, so that we get Texas, and that immediately. Let there be no unnecessary delay, but prompt and decisive action. Ours is a Representative Government, and the will of the maority has been emphatically expressed. It yet remains for the people's servants in Congress to ancient rights and liberties." carry out that will. Is there a Democrat in Congress that will prove recreant to the people? It so, we tell him, a day of retribution awaits him! [These Democratic presses but re-echo the voice of a Republican people. Why should the annexation be delayed? Is it for some difference portant event. The question cannot longer be in the manner? Mr. Gallatin, in a recent corres-

pondence with Mr. Field, objects to Mr. McDuffie's resolution-that it is an attempt to ratify a treaty, by a majority of both Houses of Congress. contrary to the provision of the Constitution, which requires the assent of two-thirds of the Senate -With great deterence to his superior judgment, we think this is nothing more than the sophism of the National Intelligencer. This is no treaty which is now submitted to Congress. That instrument is defunct. It is only quoted, for the purpose of stance in Mr. Gallatin's argument, dispense with
Messrs. McDuffie's and Ingersoll's resolutions.
There are Mr. Weller's excellent resolutions, free

tab'2—(a bill changing said court days has been reported and laid on the table.)

The following Resolutions were adopted: asking the consent of Mexico. The interest of the country demands immediate action. The People require annexation, immediate annexation. incorp. Why should it be delayed? We are aware, that pany. most of the Whigs in the Senate will catch at any straw, which they may flatter themselves is calfrom public censure.report runs. But can the Southern Whigs defeat nia? Can the Senators from Louisiana? Can

This is an article of scraps-but of scraps of great point and value. With one other extract, the celebrated speech of Mr. Buchanon, delivered in he Senate of the U. States on the 8th June last:

"And what was the eloquent language of the Senator from Missonri, in view of the negotiations pending in 1818, and which resulted in the cession of Texas to Spain? 'The magnificent valley of the Mississippi is our's, says he, with all its fountains, springs, and floods; and we to the statesman who shall undertake to surrender foreign power.' Under this treaty of Louisiana, be incorporated into the Union of the U. as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution;' and should, in the mean time, be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion. "In what manner have we redeemed our faith thus plighted to France? Texas was ours; but

it is ours no longer. In violation of the treaty of Louisiana, we ceded Texas to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819. We thus dismembered

the Native Americans another, the Whigs ran | subject of slavery, which a contemptible minori- | more extensive than France, and naturally as of soil and climate. And shall we reject this munificent donation? They justly appreciate a union with us as the highest privilege which any political community on earth can enjoy, and are willing to surrender themselves and their all to become free and sovereign States of our Confederacy. And, yet, such a union has been denominated by the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Simmons,) the extermination of Texas!-Far, very far, from it. It will be blending her with our glorious constellation; and the concentrated rays emanating from all will thus shed a far more effulgent and genial influence upon her, than if she remained in solitary isolation.

Have any of our readers perused the Let ter of Alexander Everett, Esq., upon the acqui sition of Texas, published in the Democratic Re view of September last? It is worthy of being read. It repudiates altogether the claims and consent of Mexico. would be the foothold of a foe, potent in war, and

If the Richmond Whig can enjoy the beau ties of its "witty" Correspondent, we should suspect its taste for wit, almost as much as its discretion for a statesman. We stain our columns with such coarse effusions from the "witty Il Se-cretario" to show, how worthily the Wit of its knight-errant harmonizes with the taste of his

squire of the Whig: squire of the Whig:

"Who has ever swallowed so many, and such huge things, as your lank neighbor, Mr. Ritchie? And is it not his invariable usage to be slime with spittle, like a black-snake, all that he intends to swallow? When he at 6rst (too mistrustingly of his own powers) thought Gen'l Jackson beyond the capacity of his gullet, did he not spit upon him the most copious discharge of saliva, and empty upon his head besides the spit boxes of all his correspondents? and as soon as he was thus the roughly be-slavered, did he not despatchthim down his throat in a twinkting? How was it with the Proclamation? how with the Sub-Treasury? Did he not "void his rheum" upon both, before he gobb'ed, them u;?—Certainty he did. How long and how much has he spit upon John C. Calhoun? and yet how easily, the other day, his engulphed Jaws received him!"

Such is the taste and wit of the Correspondent

Such is the taste and wit of the Correspondent of the R. Whig-such is the dignity and decency of the Whig Press!

We shall not stop to analyse the taste of this literary compound—much less to expose its falsehoods, follies, illiberality and injustice. But we may be permitted to say, that we defy all investigation into the pecuniary or other private transactions of our life. We hope we could stand such a test as well as the "Il Secretario," (once the Hero of the Female School of the town of Libery,) or any of his employers,-They had better take care. We can bear and forbear as much as most men-but there is a point of forboarance, beyond which no man can e expected to pass. Prenez guarde! gentlemen.) As to Col. Benton's resolution of Enquiry—the threat of the "Black Rod"—the anxiety of Col. Benton to get hold of us—and still more, the effieacy of Texas lands or scrip in converting us from "the sweet little fellow" to Cataline Calhoun (we use the select phraseology of this hireling scribbler of the R. Whig.) we say at once, "We defy them all. We soon to expose such gross misrepresentations, coming from such a quarter. Here is the book of our long life. Scan every page that your malignity can select. you all-but remember, that your own lives may be wrttten or revised in turn.

The Madisonian notices the great efforts, which our friend Dromgoole has made to pass the Independent Treasury bill-and hopes, that he "will now put his strong shoulder to the wheel, and aid in pushing through the measure of annexation." We undertake to say, that Gen. Dromgoole will do his duty, and with all the energy which belongs to his character.

Texas and the Tarier are the great questions of the Session. No man can contribute more to their success, than Geo. C. Dromgoole. The Madisonian says: "Of the future we are cermitted to say, with confidence, Nors Vancons." The country will pay the tribute of its thanks to

any man, who will nobly speed these two objects. We too have hopes of success, at the present session. We trust, that Texas will pass the House of Representatives. We do not despair of the The Whigs in the House of Representatives of North Carolina have rejected the following broad and general resolution submitted by Mr.

"That the said Territory of Texas ought to be annexed to the United States, as soon as practicable : Provided the same can be effected without any compromise of the rights, interests, and honor

Atkins:

This resolution was rejected, 60 to 49. Such is Whiggery ! still sacrificing "to party what was meant for mankind."

The "Nashville Union" contradicts the whole story from the mint of the Louisville Journal that Mr. Polk had been compelled to desert his own house in Columbia, and take quarters in Nashville, to avoid entertaining the office-hunters. The Journal says, there were at least 500 of them in Nashville. The Union denies and ridicules the whole fabrication.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Charleston Mercury publishes the the following resolutions, which were introduced to the Senate of South Carolina on the 16th inst. by Mr. Pickens. His remarks were "listened to by the Senate with great attention, and the Resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and ordered to the House of Representatives for concur-

"Resolved, That this Senate considers the recent ovement in the House of Representatives in Congress, in relation to the reception of Petitions to abolish slavery in any portion of this Confede racy, as calculated to endanger the peace of our State as a flagrant mitrage upon our rights, and a decided step towards the subversion of our Insti-tutions, and the dissolution of this Union.

"Resolved, That on this subject, we admit no le-gislative power in Congress, and that such legislation will be in fact a dissolution of the Federal Compact. "Resolved, That if there should be legislation on

this subject by Congress, the Governor of this State is hereby requested to call the Legislature together, in order to decide upon the mode and manner in which we shall preserve and defend our VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tueday, Dec. 24, 1844.

Mr. WITCHER, as instructed by the Commit tee of Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution from that Committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Richard R. Farr, charging that the delegate from the county of Fairlax has violated the laws for the suppression of duelling, and is, therefore, ineligible to a seat in the Legislature.
On motion of Mr. WITCHER, the resolution

was laid on the table, till the House be more full.
On motion of Mr. STEPHENSON, Resolved, That when the House adjourn to-day, will adjourn to meet on Thursday at 12 M. Mr. LAYNE presented a remonstrance from Beheld thy glorious childhood, and rejoiced. citizens of Alleghany county against a change of court-days; which, on his motion, was laid on the

The following Resolutions were adopted:
By Mr. COWAN, that the Committee of Pro-By Mr. COWAN, that the Committee of Propositions, &c., enquire into the expediency of authorizing the line to be run between Russell and there is as much necessity for vigilance to Lee counties, from the point where the line of Russell, Scott and Lee joins, the Kentucky line. By Mr. TOLER, that the Committee of

On motion of Mr. KIDWELL, the House rerersed the decision of the Committee on Roads, &c., against the petition of citizens of Marion county, that Buffaloe Creek may be declared a public highway, and a bill was ordered to be re-The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed:

"To enable Edward Dodson to qualify as high sheriff of Mecklenburg, at his residence;" and "Authorizing the troop of Cavalry in the counof Brunswick to make enlistments from both Regiments in said county."

Petitions, &c., were presented and referred: By Mr. BASSELL, of citizens of North-western Virginia, in favor of the prayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the right By Mr. CARSON, of sundry merchants, deal-

ers, farmers and mechanics of Frederick county, for the issue of one and two dollar notes; By Mr. GRIGSBY, of citizens of Fairfax ounty, for a Precinct Election in West End;
By Mr. McPHERSON of Page, of sundry citizens of Shenandoah and Rockingham, for the formation of a new county out of parts of said

counties:

By Mr. PARKS, documents in relation to the application of a portion of the citizens of Carroll to be annexed to the county of Grayson;

By Mr. MILLER, a petition for a Ferry across the Ohio river, from the lands of John Gainble, in the town of New Cumberland, in the county of Brooke; also, a remonstrance of citizens of Brooke county, against the petition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the right of way; By Mr. KANE, an account of J. H. Wood, of

the world, by their bravery, that they are worthy of their breeding. They offer to return to our different counties of corrections.

POETRY.

[From Arthur's Magazine.] MOTTO AND CREST.

I knew her in her brightness, A creature full of glee, As the dancing waves that sparkle O'er a placid summer sea; To her the world was sunshine

And peace was in her breast For Contentment was her motto, And a Heart's-ease was her crest. Yet deem not for a moment

That her life was free from care; She shared the storms and sorrows, That others sigh to bear; But she met earth-tempests meekly, In the hope of heaven's rest, So she gave not up her motto,

Nor cast away her crest. Alas! the many frowning brows. And eyes that speak of we, And hearts that turn repiningly From every chastening blow, But our paths might all be smoother, And our life would aye be blest,

With Contentment for a motto,

And a Heart's-case for a crest [From the New York Kniekerbocker.] ANNIE GRAY-A CHRISTMAS CHIME

BY T. B. READ The week well nigh declined had brought Its latest eve and best, The dusky threshold over which

The weary pass to rest: When Annie Gray, poor Annie Gray, Went tripping last along, Her limbs torgot their aching while

Her heart was full of song. Her few dear friends in poverty Smiled as she passed them by, To see that strange red on her cheek And gladness in her eye.

The music of her singing heart

Her lips could scarcely hold,
And through her throbbing brain the words A thousand times were told Like merry chiming bells she heard The rushing pulses say, "To-morrow I shall be fifteen, And all on Christmas day

But what could stay poor Annie's feet Beside the rich man's door? It was the moaning of a child A starving mother bore. Dear Annie's heart with pity gusked,

And she forgot to say

"To-morrow I shall be fifteen,

And all on Christmas day; But gave the coin so dearly earned, The pittance hard to spare,
Then took the mantle from her neck And wrapt the trembling pair. The infant smiled, the mother wept

And blessed poor Annie Grav:

And Annie, as she gladder went,

Heard her own spirit say, "To-morrow I shall be fifteen. And all on Christmas day A FREE TRADER'S FREEDOM. A noble strain, by William Cullen Brught "THE ANTIQUITY OF PREEDOM.

"Here are old trees, tall oaks, and gnarled pines,

That stream with gray green mosses; here the ground Was never trenched by spade, and flowers spring up Unsown, and die ungathered. It is sweet To linger here, among the flitting birds, And leaping squirrels, wandering brooks, and

That shake the leaves, and scatter, as they pass, A fragrance from the cedars, thickly set With pale blue berries. In these peaceful shades; Peaceful, unpruned, immeasurably old— My thoughts go up the long dim path of years, Back to the earliest days of liberty. "Oh, Freedom! thou art not, as Poets dream A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs, And wavy tresses gushing from the cap With which the Roman master crowned his slave

When he took off the gyves. A bearded man, Armed to the teeth, art thou; one mailed hand Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword; thy Glorious in beauty though it be, is scarred With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs Are strong with struggling. Power at thee has

launched His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee; They could not quench the life thou hast from Merciless Power has dug thy dungeon deep, And his swart armorers, by a thousand fires,

The links are shivered, and the prison walls Fall outward; terribly thou springest forth, As springs the flame above a burning pile, And shoutest to the nations, who return Thy shoutings while the pale oppressor flies.

Have forged thy chain; yet, while he deems thee

"Thy birthright was not given by human hands: Thou wert twin-born with man. In pleasant fields, While yet our race was few, thou sat'st with him,

To tend the quiet flock and watch the stars, And teach the reed to atter simple airs. Thou by his side, amid the tangled wood, Did'st war upon the panther and the wolf, His only foes; and thou with him did'st draw The earliest forrows on the mountain side, Soft with the deluge. Tyranny himself, The enemy, although of reverend look, Heary with many years, and far obeyed The grave defiance of thine elder eye,

The usurper trembles in his fastness "Thou shalt wax stronger with the lapse of

years, But he shall fade into a feebler age Feebler, yet subtler. He shall weave his snares. And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap His withered hands, and from their ambush call His hordes to fall upon thee. He shall send Quaint makers, forms of fair and gallant mien, To eatch thy gaze, and uttering graceful words To charm thy ear; while his imps, by stealth, Twine 'round thee threads of steel, light thread on That grow to fetters, or bind down thy arm

With chains concealed in chaplets. Oh! not y May'st thou unbrace thy corslet, nor lay by Thy sword; nor yet, Oh, Freedom! close thy his In slumber; for thine enemy never sleeps, And thou must watch and combat till the day Of the new earth and heaven. But, wouldst the rest

A while from tumult and the frauds of men These old and friendly solitudes invite Thy visit. They, while yet the forest trees Were young upon the unviolated earth; And yet the moss stains on the rock were new There are lessons taught in these powerful lines which ought not to be lightly banished from me

mory. It was overweening confidence that caused nations to lose their freedom; monopoly, the preserve freedom, as for courage to achieve it. TN CHANCERY .- VIRGINIA. At rules take

Agriculture, &c., enquire into the expeliency of in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior incorporating the Lynchburg Transporting Comcounty, the 4th day of November, 1844: Jesse Michaux, Sheriff of Prince Edward Co. and Thomas T. Totty, Plaintiffs. Against Jos. G. Williams, and Jane E. his wife, John

W. Ritchie, Ed. J. Roberts and Cuthbert Roach Defendants. The defendants Roberts and Roach not having entered their appearance and given security as cording to the Act of the General Assembly, and the rules of this Court; and it appearing that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, it is entered, at rules aforesaid, and accordingly ordered, that the said defendants Roberts and Roach do appear at rule to be taken in the Clerk's Office of said Court, of the first Monday in February next, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and also posted at the

front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste:

Mov. 28—w2m B. J. WORSHAM, C. C.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules taket in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Prince Edward county, the 4th day of November, 1814: Jesse Michanx, Sheriff of the county of Prince Edward, and Samuel Watson, Plaintill's

against
Joseph G. Williams and Jane E. his wife, Jno.
W. Ritchie, Joel J. Scott, John T. Jeter, Edwards J. Roberts and Cuthbert Roach, Defendants
The defendants, Roberts and Roach, not have ing entered their appearance and given security according to an act of the General Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that they the rules of this Court, and it appearing that ney are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, it is entered at rules aforesaid, and accordingly ordered, that the said defendants, Roberts and Roach, do appear at Rules to be taken in the Clerk's Office of said Court, on the first Monday in February next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Rich

Nov. 28-w2m